University of Tripoli
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CSS3 BASICS (4)

Introduction to Internet Programming
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CSS LAYOUT - THE POSITION PROPERTY

- The position property can help you manipulate the location of an element

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element. There are five different position values:

  - Static
  - Relative
  - Absolute
  - Fixed
  - Sticky (Ignored)

- Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

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position: static;

- HTML elements are positioned static by default.

- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page.

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position: relative;

- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

- Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

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position: absolute;

- An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

- If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

- Absolute positioned elements are removed from the normal flow, and can overlap elements.

- If a child element has an absolute value then the parent element will behave as if the child isn't there at all. To make the child element positioned absolutely from its parent element we need to set this on the parent element itself

position: fixed;

- An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

- The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

- A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

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CSS LAYOUT - THE Z-INDEX PROPERTY

- The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).
- An element can have a positive or negative stack order. For example, when an image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.
- z-index only works on positioned elements (position: absolute, position: relative, position: fixed, or position: sticky) and flex items (elements that are direct children of display: flex elements).
- If two positioned elements overlap each other without a z-index specified, the element defined **last in the HTML code** will be shown on top.
- Elements with non-static positioning will always appear on top of elements with default static positioning.
- note that nesting plays a big role. If an element B sits on top of element A, a child element of element A can **never** be higher than element B.

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CSS LAYOUT - OVERFLOW

- The CSS overflow property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.
- The overflow property has the following values:
  - visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box (default).
  - hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
  - scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
  - auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary
- The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

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CSS LAYOUT - THE FLOAT PROPERTY

- The float property is used for positioning and formatting content.

- The float property has the following values:

  - left - The element floats to the left of its container

  - right - The element floats to the right of its container

  - none - The element does not float (default)

  - inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

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CSS LAYOUT –THE CLEAR PROPERTY

- The clear property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.
- The clear property has the following values:
  - none - The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements. This is default
  - left - The element is pushed below left floated elements
  - right - The element is pushed below right floated elements
  - both - The element is pushed below both left and right floated elements
  - inherit - The element inherits the clear value from its parent
- If an element is floated to the left, then you should clear to the left. The cleared element will appear below it on the web page.

THE END

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